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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 3200.00 | 85000.00 | 45.12 | 8889.57 जू॰ 93 |
| 25. | पश्चिम बंगाल | 800.00 | 45000.00 | सू॰नि॰ | सू॰नि॰ |
| 26. | अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 5.00 | 3300.00 | 4.58 | 2979.79 |
| 27. | चण्डीगढ़ | 0.00 | 500.00 | 0.05 | 8.00 जू॰ 93 |
| 28. | दादर व नगर हवेली | 12.00 | 1100.00 | 12.02 | 894.60 अग॰ 93 |
| 29. | दमन व द्वीप | 1.00 | 150.00 | 0.72 | 36.00 |
| 30. | दिल्ली | 50.00 | 2000.00 | 36.90 | 1341.80 |
| 31. | लक्षद्वीप | 4.00 | 50.00 | 3.84 | 47.00 |
| 32. | पण्डचेरी | 4.00 | 200.00 | 0.00 | 13.79 |
| | लक्ष्य : | 13509.00 | 1165300.00 | 4398.90 | 600427.13 |

00—शून्य सूचना दी गई है।
सू॰नि॰—सूचित नहीं किया गया है।

**Launching of Environmental Projects in M.P. with external assistance**

1591. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Environmental Projects being launched in Madhya Pradesh with external assistance;

(b) what is the amount of aid received in each case, project-wise;

(c) the progress made so far, project-wise; and

(d) what are the details of the project proposed to be launched with external assistance during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) The following projects have been posed for external assistance:

(1) A project for conservation and management of upper and lower lakes of Bhopal for Japanese assistance under the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF).

(2) A project for upgrading the productivity of degraded forest lands and to strengthen the arrangements for wildlife protection and to permit participatory management for forests for World Bank assistance.

(3) A project for the establishment of Forest Tree Improvement Development Centre in Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh has been proposed for funding as grant-in-aid from Japan for a period of 5 years.

**Process of Weeding Water Hyacinth**

1592. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scientists have developed a process of weeding water hyacinth in order to control their growth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, physical, biological and chemical methods have been developed for weeding water hyacinth.

The physical methods are most commonly used. These include removal of the weed by hand or by mechanical harvesters. The entry of water hyacinth mats into uninfested waters can be physically checked with strong bamboo or steel screens.

Biological methods involve the use of insects and other aquatic animals which have been found to feed upon water hyacinth. Promising insects which feed on water hyacinth include *Neochetina bruchi* and *Neochetina eichhorniae.* The former

feeds upon old bulbous leaves whereas the latter destroys younger leaves. These insects have been effectively used to control water hyacinth in Ram Garh lake in Gorakhpur and Sagar lake at Sagar. Chemical methods are based on spraying weedicides, namely 2, 4-D and Paraquat. 2, 4-D is the most efficient herbicide available to sink the massive water hyacinth mats. It is applied @ 1.2 to 8.0 kg/ha depending upon the weed mat density. To be effective, the spray liquid concentration of 2, 4-D should not be less than 0.3%. The best time of application of this weedicide to water hyacinth is during the summer months when the weed is growing vigorously. Paraquat is used @ 1 kg/ha. Chemical methods may, however, cause adverse ecological effects.

**Re-Export of Teak Wood**

1593. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted the Indian timber importers to bring in teak from abroad for sawing and re-export of Gulf Countries;

(b) if so, whether Government have selected a few ports in the country where these imports would be allowed logs processed and re-export made; and

(c) whether to prevent misuse of the scheme, whereby semi-processed timber made of Indian teakwood is findings its way to re-exportable timber, Government would confine the scheme only to Andaman and Nicobar where adequate timber processing facility is available so that the entire operation is done away from mainland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To prevent misuse of the scheme, one of the conditions stipulated for reexport of sawn timber made exclusively out of imported logs is that the export contracts shall be registered with the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL) who will monitor them to ensure that the scheme is not abused.

**Setting up of Eco-Cluba**

1594. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a net-work of Eco-Clubs for school kids; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the contemplated network, function of the clubs and their modus operandi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, This Ministry has initiated a scheme for actively involving school children in environmental activities by establishing eco-clubs in schools.

(b) The scheme is to establish about 1000 eco-clubs in the country during the present financial year. An eco-club may be set up in a middle/high school and may consist of a minimum 20 members and a maximum of 50 members. Normally, there will be one eco-club in a school but in special cases with larger number of students and additional eco-club also can be formed. Each eco-club will be in the charge of a teacher from the school concerned.

The members of eco-club are expected to disseminate the information gained through eco-clubs among other students and adults living in their locality. They are expected also to organise and actively participate in environment improvement programmes.

A group of not less than 20 and not more than 50 eco-clubs in geographically contiguous districts will be serviced by a coordinating agency to be identified by the Ministry. Educational institutions,